

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	Hospitals and Other Medical Institutions in Sofia	DATE DISTR.	14 December 1955	
		NO. OF PAGES	8	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		
DATE ACQUIRED		This is UNEVALUATED Information		

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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Sofia Military Hospital

1. The Sofia Military Hospital, the central medical institution of the Bulgarian Armed Forces, is located on Pancho Slaveykov Boulevard (formerly Sv. Georgi Sofiyski), near the University hospital. It serves as a hospital for the Sofia garrison and for post-graduate study of young military physicians. In 1954, 150 of the 750 to 900 medical graduates in Bulgaria (500 to 600 from Sofia University, and 250 to 300 from Plovdiv University) were conscripted into the Army. In 1955, however, this number was lowered to 60. Of this 60, six or seven were ordered to the MVR (Ministry of Internal Affairs) forces, three or four to the Labor Service, and the remainder to regular Army units. After a number of years of service in their contingents, these young physicians are given the opportunity to specialize in some branch of medicine at the Military Hospital.
2. The five principal buildings on the large site of the Military Hospital are used to accommodate patients, and the remainder are for storage, administration, garages, and related uses. In the five principal buildings are wards for surgery, neurological and psychiatric diseases, internal diseases, ear, nose, and throat diseases, eye diseases, the X-ray department, and the laboratory. The surgery ward is the largest and is divided into sections for general surgery, chest surgery, skull and brain surgery, facial surgery, and orthopedics and treatment of wounds. The ward for internal diseases is the second largest.
3. The neurological-psychiatric ward has a comparatively large number of patients, although they do not remain at the hospital after diagnosis. Light cases are sent to the military sanatorium for nervous diseases at Narechen (N 41-54, E 24-46), whereas severe cases are discharged and must receive treatment as civilians. The remaining cases consist of various forms of psycho-neurosis among young recruits who are unable to face the harsh reality of military life. There are also numerous cases of simulated madness. Treatment given in the ward is restricted to a minimum.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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4. The technical equipment of the Military Hospital, while among the best and most modern in Bulgaria, compares unfavorably with that of western hospitals, and the same is true of professional standards. Professor Stoyanov, one of Bulgaria's best surgeons and famous for his heart and brain surgery, is on the hospital staff, but certain complicated operations known in the West are not performed. The professional capacity of the staff is generally satisfactory, and such well-known specialists from the University Hospital as Professor Yankov, can always be relied upon for consultations.
5. Unlike civilian hospitals, the Military Hospital has a practically unlimited supply of drugs at its disposal and is not subject to the usual restrictions in the use of drugs in short supply. Most antibiotics (except penicillin), cortisone, serpasil, and vitamins B-12 are restricted, and for civilian use a prescription for these drugs must be countersigned by two doctors. The diet of patients at the Military Hospital is also much superior to that in civilian hospitals.
6. Relatives of patients at the Military Hospital may visit them for two hours on Thursday and Sunday afternoons, but they must be issued entrance permits at the hospital gate. No other visitors are allowed at the hospital.

Sofia University Hospital

7. The Sofia University Hospital, with approximately 950 beds and a staff of approximately 5,000, is the largest medical institution in Bulgaria. It has the following clinics (beds are approximations):
 - a. Internal diseases (three), with 260 beds;
 - b. Surgery (four), with 200 beds;
 - c. Neurology-psychiatry (two), with 120 beds;
 - d. Contagious diseases, with 80 beds;
 - e. Tuberculosis, with 80 beds;
 - f. Eye diseases, with 30 beds;
 - g. Ear, nose and throat diseases, with 30 beds;
 - h. Children's diseases, with 100 beds;
 - i. Skin diseases, with 50 beds;
 - j. Radiology, with 20 beds;
 - k. Dental surgery; and
 - l. Orthopedics.

The clinic for brain surgery was recently transferred to ISUL, the institute for post-graduate medical training.

8. Attached to the University Hospital are institutes for pharmacology, biochemistry, pathology, forensic medicine (the only one in Bulgaria), anatomy, histology, and Faculty 22, an institute of medical studies for military purposes. The Biological Institute, located behind the Municipal Park (Park Na Svededata), and the Institutes of Physics, Chemistry, Microbiology, and Hygiene, all located on Dunav Street, are under the authority of the University Hospital.
9. The greater part of the equipment and instruments in the hospital and its institutes is old and inadequate. The only exception is the surgery ward, which has been recently re-equipped with local products not up to modern standards. Many professors hold that the institutes do not serve the interests of either the patients or the sciences to the best of their ability, except in the purely academic field. They give the following as principal reasons for lack of concrete achievements in research:
 - a. Shortage of instruments, chemicals, and other technical requirements; and
 - b. Regimentation of research from above, predominantly on the basis of Pavlov's theories objected to by the majority of Bulgarian scientists.

Papers on scientific research are usually published in professional journals or read at medical meetings. However, some material is kept secret, such as certain work which the Institute of Biochemistry performs for the Ministry of People's Defense.

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Other Hospitals in Sofia

10. The First Urban Hospital (Purva Gradska Bolnitsa), located on the corner of Patriarch Eftimi and Rakovska Streets, is one of the better medical institutions in Bulgaria. It has approximately 210 beds divided among the following wards: internal diseases, surgery, children's diseases, gynecology and obstetrics, and ear, nose, and throat diseases. Polyclinic No. 1 is attached to this hospital.
11. The "Tina Kirkova" Hospital, located near the terminus of the No. 4 streetcar line, is the largest maternity hospital in the Balkan area. It has two wards, each for obstetrics and gynecology. Another maternity hospital, with 110 beds, is located at 8 Shaynovo Street, while the "Maychin Dom" Maternity Clinic on Khristo Betev Boulevard is under the University Hospital.
12. A hospital for emergency cases is located near the Hematological Institute, in the building formerly occupied by the Red Cross clinics. It has 15 ambulances and wards for surgery, treatment of wounds, and first aid in case of poisoning.

Medical Research Institutes

13. The following are research institutes in Sofia:
 - a. The Institute for Tuberculosis Research (Protivo-tuberkulozen Nauchno-Izledovatel'ski Institut), located near the University Hospital;
 - b. The Research Institute for Children's Diseases (Nauchno-Izledovatel'ski Institut po Pediatriya), located near the Military Hospital;
 - c. The Institute for Neurological and Psychiatric Research (Nauchno-Izledovatel'ski Institut po Neurologii i Psikhiiatrii), located near the Municipal Park;
 - d. The Central Institute for Hygiene, Microbiology, and Occupational Diseases (Tsentralen Nauchno-Izledovatel'ski Institut po Khigiena, Mikrobiologiya i Profesionalni Zabolevaniya), located on General Zaimov Boulevard; and
 - e. Institute for Hematology and Blood Transfusions (Nauchno-Izledovatel'ski Institut po Khematologiya i Krovoprolivanie), located on Shandor Petofi Street.

Sanitary Epidemiological Stations

14. Within the general framework of health services, the Bulgarian authorities stress the importance of preventive medicine, particularly in the field of contagious diseases, for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and nervous ailments. The network of sanitary epidemiological stations (Sanepid Stantsii) extends throughout the country. Each station is headed by a chief physician (Glava na Lekar) who is also the sanitary inspector (Durzhaven Sanitaren Inspektor). In the latter capacity, he is the final authority and is responsible directly to the Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare.
15. The breakdown of a typical station into sections would include the followings:
 - a. Hygiene in the Communal Economy (Zhilishtno-Komunalna Sanitaria);
 - b. Sanitation in the Industrial Sector (Promishlenna Sanitaria);
 - c. Sanitation in Schools (Uchilishtna Sanitaria);
 - d. Sanitary Standards of Foodstuffs (Khranitelna Sanitaria), principally in regard to packing and transportation;
 - e. Laboratory (Laboratoria) for chemical and microbiological analysis of water and foodstuffs; and
 - f. Contagious Diseases (Epidemiologia).

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16. Sofia has five rayon stations under the supervision of the urban (Gradska) station, which is located on Moskovska Street. There are in addition Okoliya and Okrug stations.

Dispensaries

17. Sofia has five dispensaries for treatment of tuberculosis. Each Bulgarian medical institution is required to report immediately any case of tuberculosis to the dispensary nearest the patient's place of residence. The dispensary takes complete charge of the case by providing medical treatment, by supervision and periodical examinations, by supervision and examination of people with whom the patient comes into contact, and by providing medicine and other items for the patient. Despite the considerable efforts made in the field of prophylaxis and therapy, tuberculosis is still prevalent in a large part of the Bulgarian population, and there can be no improvement expected as long as housing conditions remain cramped and the standard of living remains low.
18. An urban dispensary for treating skin and venereal diseases (Gradski Kozhno-Venerologicheski Dispensar), with a staff of six physicians and six nurses, is located at 5 Bistritsa Street. The reporting procedure for cases of venereal diseases is identical with that for cases of tuberculosis. The principal preventive measure is an attempt to eradicate prostitution, and the dispensary has been quite effective in lowering the rate of venereal diseases.
19. Dispensaries for treating nervous ailments were established in Bulgaria in 1953, and the one such dispensary in Sofia is located on Stalin Boulevard near the ISUL Hospital. The total number of these dispensaries is small because of the shortage of psychiatrists. The principal effort in this field is directed toward prophylaxis.

Personalities

20. The following medical personalities are known:
- a. Colonel Ivan Anchev, surgeon and deputy head of a ward at the Military Hospital, [redacted] 25X1
 - b. Major Avramov (fnu), radiologist at the Military Hospital, [redacted] 25X1
 - c. Major Basan (fnu), physiologist at the Military Research Institute for Hygiene and Sanitation (Obsht Voyskov Khigienno-Sanitarni Institut) and formerly a lecturer on chemical warfare on Faculty 22, [redacted] 25X1
 - d. Lt. Colonel Svetoslav Ivanov, specialist in internal diseases and head of a ward at the Military Hospital, [redacted] 25X1
 - e. Major Kavrakirov (fnu), specialist in facial surgery and assistant head of a ward in the Military Hospital, [redacted] 25X1
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 - f. Lt. Colonel Dencho Krastinov, specialist in chest surgery and assistant head of a ward at the Military Hospital, [redacted] 25X1
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 - g. Colonel Zdravko Mitsev, head of Faculty 22 and in charge of the Military Research Institute for Hygiene and Sanitation, [redacted] 25X1
 - h. Dr. Neykov (fnu), specialist in forensic medicine and an assistant at the Medical Academy, [redacted] 25X1

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- i. Professor Petur Popkhrystov, specialist in skin and venereal diseases at the Medical Academy and head of the research institute in this field, and a post-war Communist; 25X1
- j. Major Gancho Savov, neuro-surgeon at the Military Hospital, 25X1
- k. General Kosta Stoyanov, head of the surgical clinic at the Military Hospital and one of Bulgaria's best surgeons, 25X1
- l. Professor Stoyan Todorov, specialist in tuberculosis at the Medical Academy and head of the Tuberculosis Research Institute and a post-war Communist; 25X1
- m. Dr. Vasilev (fnu), specialist in forensic medicine and assistant at the Medical Academy;
- n. Dr. Ruzha Vasileva, specialist in forensic medicine and assistant at the Medical Academy, 25X1
- o. Colonel Georgi Yankov, professor of ear, nose, and throat diseases at the Medical Academy and one of the foremost specialists in Bulgaria, 25X1

21. The following is the legend to the sketch of the University Hospital which appears as Appendix A on page 6:

- 1 - Pancho Slaveykov Boulevard
- 2 - Main entrance
- 3 - Clinic No. 1
- 4 - Clinic No. 2 and 3, Dean's office
- 5 - X-ray department
- 6 - Dental clinic
- 7 - Faculty 22
- 8 - Pharmacy and kitchen
- 9 - Lecture room (also used for Party activities)
- 10 - Physiological Institute
- 11 - Pathological Institute
- 12 - Library
- 13 - Neuro-psychiatric clinic
- 14 and 15 - Clinics for children's diseases
- 16 - Clinic for skin diseases
- 17 - Surgery and clinics for eye, ear, nose and throat diseases
- 18 - Clinic for surgery and orthopedics
- 19 - Athletic field
- 20 and 21 - Brick wall.

22. The following legend (a continuation of paragraph 21) applies to the sketch of the Military Hospital which appears as Appendix B on page 7.

- 22 - Gate keeper and office for issuance of entrance permits
- 23 - Ward for internal diseases
- 24 - Surgical ward
- 25 - Wards for eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases
- 26 - X-ray department and laboratory
- 27 - Administration
- 28 - Medical stores
- 29 - Neuro-psychiatric ward
- 30 - Stables
- 31 - Three isolation wards for internal diseases of the University Hospital
- 32 - Hospital for contagious diseases
- 33 - Tuberculosis clinic of the University Hospital
- 34 - Independent Institute for children's diseases
- 35 - Brick wall
- 36 and 37 - Gardens.

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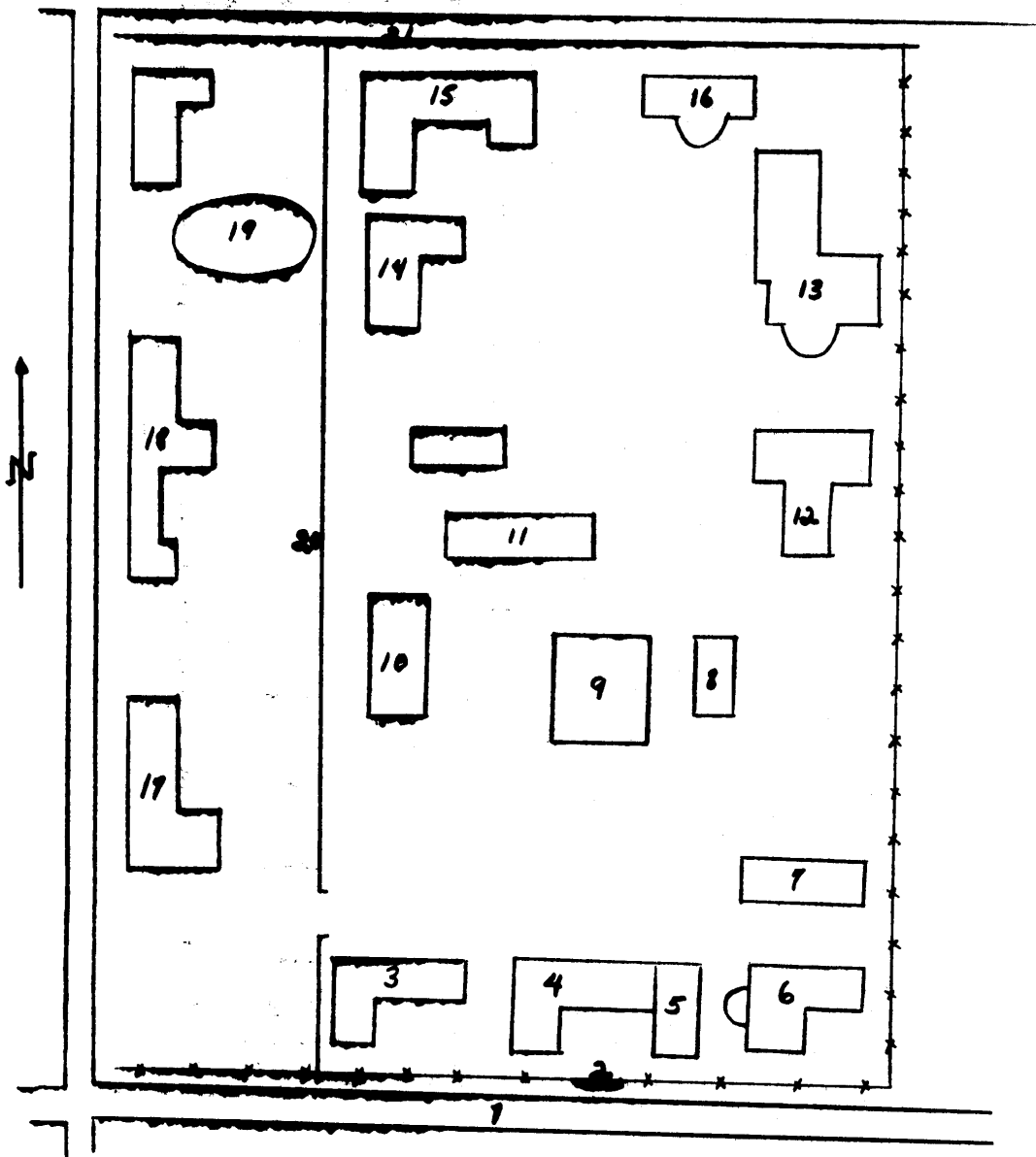
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ATTACHMENT 4

The University Hospital

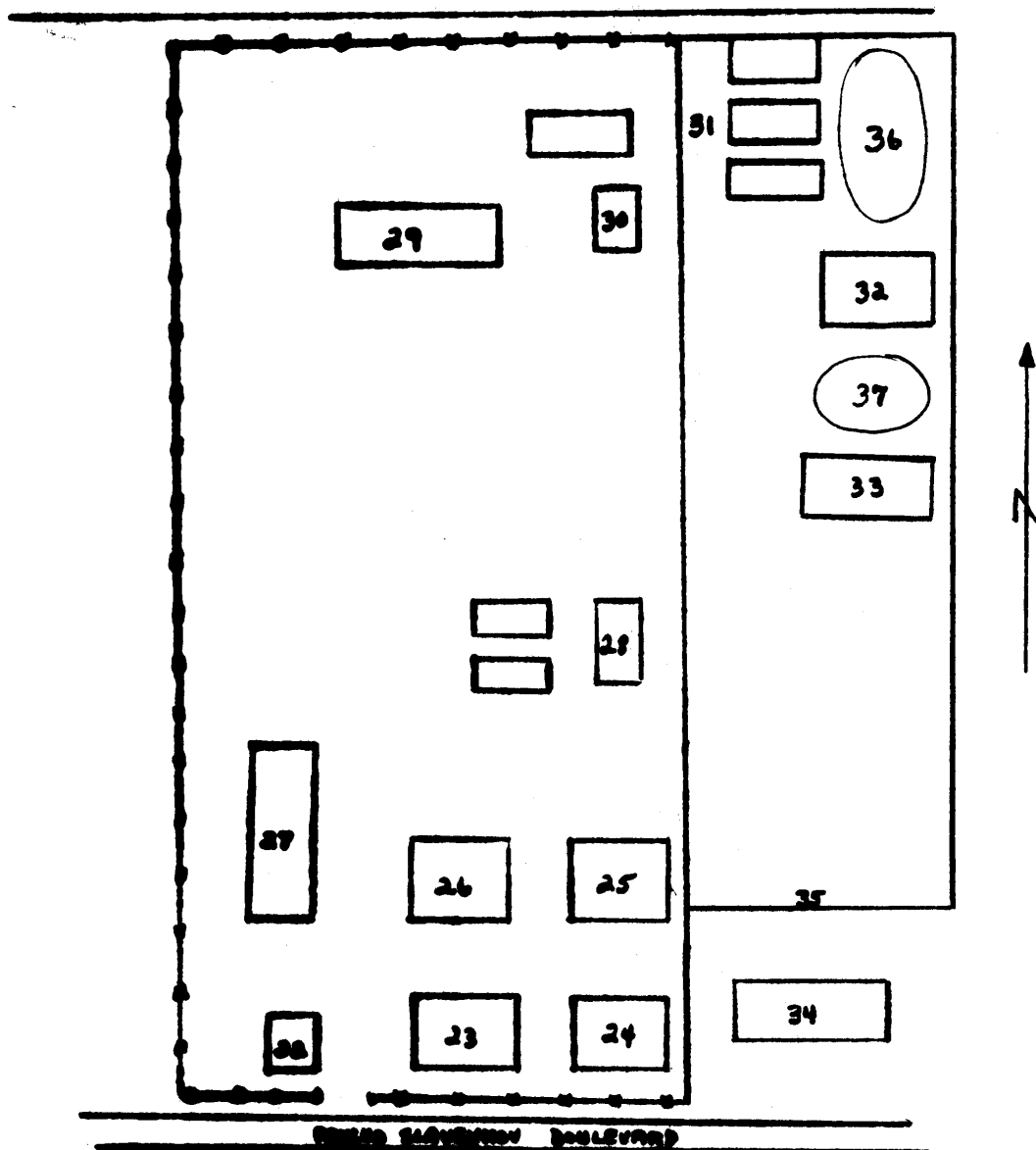


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